### HOME RULE IN THE COMMONS.

THE TORIES RAISE ANOTHER, BUGA-ROO OVER THE BILL.

They Are Afraid the Coustabulary Will Be Turned Into a Military Force Mr. Glad-stone Williag to Provide All Safeguards, LONDON, June 1 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. H. Labouchere, M. P. for Northampion, addressed a series of questions to the Government with the view of obtaining definite information as to whether the Foreign Office had authorized Sir Gerald Portal to pro-

claim a British protectorate in Uganda. Mr. Edward Grey, Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, persisted, in reply to Mr. Labauchere, in referring Mr. Labouchere to the Power that was a member of the Triple

prover that was a member of the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, Liberal Unionist M. P. for West Belfast, made a metion to adjourn in order to obtain an opportunity for debate on the growth of crime in the counties of Kerry and Limerick, Ireland, and the alleged failure of the Irish Exacutive to check the increase of outlawry. He accused Chief Secretary Moriey of being apathetic toward the increase of crime in Ireland, and he pointed out that since Mr. Morley had taken office there had been savenies on asken office there had been savenies outly of Limerick, as against cliv one during the usecoding twelve months. Chief Secretary Norley, in reply, admitted the increase of crime in Limerick, but contested the accuracy of Mr. Arnold-Forster feures. Since April, he said, there had not been a single moonlight outrage.

The division on Mr. Arnold-Forster's motion to adjourn resulted in its defeat by a vote of 211 to 202. The Houss then went into committee on the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone accepted the proposed amendment that the right to interfere in hostilities between foreign countries be excepted from the powers of the Irish legislature.

(Books Wyndham, Conservative for Pover.

cepted from the powers of the Irish legislature.

George Wyndham, Conservative for Dover,
proposed to exclude from the control of the
Irish authorities all Irish police, except the
local forces under local officials. Mr. Gladstone apposed the motion.

Mr. Biatiour, loader of the opposition, spoke
at length in support of Mr. Wyndham's amendment. Clause it, he said, was supposed to provide that the Irish legislature should not
have power to make laws concerning military
or naval forces or the defence of the realm.
Unless some such check as that suggested by
the member for Dover were adopted, however, or naval forces or the 'efence of the realm. Unless some such check as that suggested by the member for Dover were adopted, however, half the provision must remain as worthless as the paper it was printed on. What value could the members possibly attach to the clause enacting that the naw Irish legislature should have nothing to do with the military orrow if at the same time the Irish Government should be permitted to control an armed and drilled force of constabulary 12,000 strong? What in the clause in question limited the right of the Irish legislature to increase the strength of the constabulary? Unless the amendment were adopted there would be nothing to prevent the Irish Government from forming an army of its own under presence of reorganizing or developing this constabulary. The central police force undoubtedly was well adapted to the present needs of Ireland, but under the new Irish Government it would probably be used as a means to a far different end. One might prophesy with reasonable certainty that it would be made an instrument to accomplish the oppression of Ulater.

A lew months' training, moreover, would turn the constabulary into a formidable military force such as the Irish Government ought not occupied. To allow this was pure lunary. By sanctioning a clauss under which such things were possible. Farliament would virtually grant to Ireland the disposition of a semi-military organization, which in critical days of the imperia! Government might push Great Britain to severe straits. Prolonged Unionist cheers.] True, the Prime Minister regarded it as little less than heresy to show any mistrust of the Nationalists; but even so, Parliament must look forward to the effects of this bill, not only upon the Nationalists this year and next, but also upon those who would lead the Irish in five, ten, or fifteen years hence. They ought not to shut their eyes to the possibilities of the future, nor create a danger which it might strain the resources of the imperial Government to meet. A few months' training, moreover, would danger which it might strain the resources of the imperial Government to meet.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in replying to Mr. Balfour, reminded the members that the bill did not place the police under the central authority in Dublin, in fact, he said, it expressly stipulated that such should not be the case.

Mr. Balfour-Nothing in the bill prevents the formation of a new constabulary, the formation of a new constabulary.

Mr. Balfour—Nothing in the bill prevents the formation of a new constabulary.

Mr. Morley—It would be in direct contravention—of the bill—if the Irish legislature should make laws organizing a force on anything like military lines. I" Hear! Hear!"]

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, insisted that the saleguards provided by the bill against missed the constabulary were quite inadequate. There was not a line in the bill, he said, to prevent the centralization of the constabulary and its transformation into a military force under the command of the Government in Dublin.

amendment?

After this declaration, Mr. Wyndham, in accordance with Mr. Balfour's accepted for all country.

After this declaration, Mr. Wyndham, in accordance with Mr. Balfour's accepted for all country. eordance with Mr. Balfour's advice, withdrew his amendment.
Somewhat later Mr. Moriey accepted for the government an amendment excepting from the control of the Irish government, forts, magazines, arsonals, naval dockyards, and other similar means of the defence of the realm.

An Agrarian Outrage in Yesland

DUBLIN, June 1 .- Another agrarian orim was committed to-day in county Clare. A land agent named Moloney started out this morning to collect rents due from tenants in and about Taliah, nine and a half miles northeast of Ennis, the capital of the county. He was soing quietly along the road, when, as he passed some undergrowth by the roadside, he was fired upon by several men concealed in the bushes. The aim of some of the would-be assassing was good, and Moloney fell. Assistance was procured as soon as possible and the wounded man was taken to Tuliah, where the physicians who attended him pronounced his injuries serious. Suspicion attaches to a number of men who have heretofore denounced Moloney for his methods of collecting rents from poor tenants. Seepa arrests have about Tallah, nine and a half miles northeast rents from poor tenants. Seven arrests have already been made.

Mr. Chambertain in an Accident,

LONDON, June 1.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain the Liberal-Unionist leader, had a narrow escape from a serious accident yesterday even repe from a serious accident yesterday evening. He was driving in a brougham in Piccadilly when the horse suddenly fell. The
brougham was overturned and the windows of the vehicle were smashed. A
sab which was behind could not be stopped
in time to avoid a collision, and dashed headsog upon the wrecked trougham. Mr. Chamberisin excapud being hurt, but the horse was
sadly injured.

The Crown Prince of Italy in Berlin, Berlin, June 1.- Emperor William and his ons were at the Frederick street railway staon this afternoon to meet Victor Emanuel. Son this afternoon to meet Victor Emanuel. Prince of Najles and Crown Prince of Italy. After the Emperor had embraced the Prince and the young Princes had shaken hands with him, the party proceeded directly to the Wild-park station in Potsdam, whence they drove to the new palace. The Italian Crown Prince was received at the palace by the Empress.

Emperor William's Second Son.

Berlin, June 1.-Before leaving Potsdam or his summer yachting trip the Empero will appoint Prince Eitel Frederick, his second Second Lieutenant of the Foot Guards The Prince will make his first appearance with his regiment on July 7, his 10th birthday. It is reported that the Emperor will not make the trip that he planned, but will merely cruise along the coast from Kiel, returning to that port several times each week to obtain information as to the progress of political affairs.

A Warning to A sace and Lorraine. BELLIN. June 1.—The Cologne Gazette published this morning a leader, supposed to be taspired, warning the people of Alsace and Lerraine that if they elect Deputies opposed to the Army bill, they will be regarded as doing their utwost to menace the integrity of the empire.

Hostility to Foreigners in Corea, LONDON, June 1 .- Advices from Cores say that placards posted throughout Seoul the spital, warn foreigners that unless they save the country before a certain date the because will rise and kill them.

The Ladies. The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which the may use the thallown in iquid inxaitve. Syrup class may use the trailforms inquid inxaitve. Syrup cander all conditions, makes it their favorite mader. To get the true and groutine article, look for same of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near a settom of the package.—Adm. TOWNSEND IS INSANE.

The Man Who Wanted to Kin Gladete Will Go to an Anytom,

LONDON, June 1 .- William Townsend, who was arrested on a charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing street, but really on susplaion of intent to murder Prime Minister Gladstone, and who was subsequently charged, with having sent to Mr. Gladstone a letter threatening to take his life, was nut on trial fo-day at the Old Bailey. The defence-offered was that Townsend was insane. After hearing the evidence the jury found that Townsand was guilty of the crime charged

After hearing the evidence the jury jound that Townsend was guilty of the crime charged against him, but was irresponsible for his actions. The Judge thereupon ordered that he should be confined during her Majesty's pleasure, the usual order made when convicted persons are held to be irresponsible on the ground of insanity.

Justice Grantham tried the case, and the indictment recited that Townsend had sent a letter to Mr. Clasistone threatening to murder him. Measur, fell and Avory prosecuted the case in behalf of the Treasury, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Drummond. He caimly pleaded not guilty, but the evidence, which was the same as in the examination before the magistrate, proved his guilt overwhelmingly, leaving no resource for escape from punishment excepting the evidence of his insanity, which was likewise conclusive, and resulted in the veriliet.

The dectors called upon to testify as to Townseni's mental condition concurred in the confusion that in his weak condition or mind he easily lapsed into insanity, after which he was ignerant of and irresponsible for his actions while the mania continued.

The Judge thought that Townsend had become excited through reading about, pending political subjects, and that this had occasioned his lapse into insanity. The sentence involves detention in a lunatic asylum for criminals for an unlimited period, depending upon Townsend's recovery from mental disease.

### THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

Sir Bichard Webster Continues his Argu

ment in Behaif of Great Britain. Panis, June 1.- In his argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day Sir Richard Webster renewed his analysis of in 1825, and compared it with the treaty between the United States and Russia in 1824. He argued that the words in Article I. of the Russo-American treaty—"any part of the Pacific Ocean"—included Behring Sea, and he contended that Mr. Carter, of counsel for the United States, had been sadly mistaken in believing that Mr. Blaine had established that the Russian claim to exceptional jurisdiction over all of Behring Sea included within the one-hundred-mile limit had never been abandoned, but had been recognized by Great Britain. He asserted that Russia had never exercised exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea outside of territorial limits, and had never exercised exclusive control over the fisheries in that sea.

Sir Richard Webster went on to argue that no seal hunting at the Priliylov Islands could by prescription confer exclusive rights on the high seas. Great Britain, he said, had never recognized that Russia possessed exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sea, and Russia did not code that sea to the United States. If Russia had ceded Behring Sea the cession would not bind other nations, nor justify the pretensions of the United States to make Behring Sea a mare clausum. believing that Mr. Blaine had established that

WON'T ANTAGONIZE THE ELECTIONS. The German Government Willing to Cou

BERLIN. June 1 .- Many contradictory and unreliable statements have been made since the dissolution of the Reichstag as to the course the Government proposed to follow toward the new Reichstag, the members of which will be elected this month. Among the various reports was one to the effect that if the new Reichstag refused to accept the Army bill in its entirety, it would be dissolved and another election held, and that the same course would be followed until a Reichstag amenable to the military demands of the Government should be elected.

should be elected.

The Government doesn't desire to antagonize the electors, and to-day it is denied officially that the Emperor or his responsible Ministers are seeking a conflict with the new Reichstag; on the contrary, the Government is willing to negotiate for the adoption of the Army bill on the basis of the amendment offered in the last Reichstag by Baron von Huere, the Centrist leader, in regard to the number of new men to be added to the army.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The Earl of Aberdeen said vesterday that he would probably start for Canada in August next to assume the duties of Governor-General.

The French Deputies have passed the Electoral bill amended so as to exclude from the Chamber all salaried public officials and ail clergymen.

The Beigian Chamber of Representatives is still revising the Constitution, and has agreed to a clause making it compulsory on the new-ly enfranchised electors to record their votes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 1 .- The seizure at Seattle of the steamship Haytian Republic by the United States customs authorities was caused by the falling out of the smugglers In Decomber the Haytian Republic carried from this port \$10,000 worth of opium. On her two January trips she carried \$48,000 worth, and on Feb. 17 she went away from

worth, and on Feb. 17 she went away from here with very nearly \$15,000 worth. As to Chinese, she was carrying them in varying numbers all the time. Some of the opium was bought in this city, the talance was shipped from Victoria.

Major Wilson of Victoria, who was agent for the Merchants' Shipping Company, has given up letters that show the ring was compesed of Dunbar. Blum, and Jackling. The reason Wilson has done this is the fact that the ring "let him in" for \$15,000 on paper that he endorsed for them to purchase opium with. At present William Jackling, who was manager for the Merchants' Shipping Company, is in this city. He says he was employed by Blum and Dunbar, and that he had full control of the movements of both the Haytian Republic and the Wilmington. He did not think that Blum and Dunbar had committed any crime.

mitted any crime. Two Ontarlo and Western Ticket Agent

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 1. - Alfred E. Puffer ticket agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad at the Wickham avenue depot, this city. has not been seen here since Thursday last at noon, when he said he was going fishing. He took the key of the safe with him. The safe was cut open this morning. It should have was cut open this morning. It should have contained the money for the month's sales, but was found to be empty. The officials refuse to state the loss sustained by the company, but it is probable that it amounts to from \$800. to \$800. The commany that furnished security for Puffer is defenct. Fuffer has a family consisting of his wife and three children, the youngest child being six months old. It is thought that fuffer ran away with a woman of the name of Wilson of this city. Detectives are on the track of the fuglities.

I. S. Perry, agent of the Ontario and Western Raifrond at summitvelle, has been missing since Tuesday, and it is reported that he is \$200 short in his accounts.

Persecution of a Boy Property Owner. New Haven, June 1 .- United States Deputy Marshal Loveridge to-day served papers on the Selectmen of the town of Portland, Conn., in a suit for \$50,000 damages brought by Fred Hall White of Brooklyn, N.Y., a boy of 9 years. Hall White of Brooklyn, N.Y., a boy of 9 years, who is the owner of a large amount of property in that town. The suit sileges persecution by the Board of Health and other departments of the town. Besides this, Marshal Loveridge served a subp@na in equity, on a notice for the town representative to appear before the United States District Court at Hartford next Saturday, to show cause why an injunction should not be granted permanently restraining the town officials from further interfering with the boy's property.

Mr. Karaegie Presents Another Churc

Organ. PITTSBURGH, June 1. - Andrew Carnegie has presented the First Christian Church at Braddock, the Rev. F. V. Brown pastor, with a pipe ogan which cost \$3,500. The instrument was presented through Mrs. W. A. Holland and Mrs. E. M. Bates, who had called upon Mr. Carnegie during his visit last week. This the fourth organ given to Braddock churches by Mr. Carnegie. The aggregate value is \$15,000.

Go at Once For your share of the bargains in furniture at Flint's, COULD NOT SELL ITS PAPER

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COM-PANY DECIDES ON A RECEIVERSHIP.

Has a Great Deal of Paper Out, and Can't Market Any More at Present—Three New York Banks Have About \$750,000 Worth—The Company Expects to Pay Up. The Domestic Sewing Machine Company has

applied to the Court of Chancery of New Jerser for the appointment of a receiver. The application was made on Wednesday by James E. Howell of the law firm of Coult & Howell, and an order to show cause was issued by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. returnable to-day at 10 A. M. The papers allege that the cause of the embarrassment of the company is the stringency of the money market and the action of the Astor Place Bank in attaching the company's property in this city. This, combined with the necessity for running on a close margin, brought the company to grief. Its credit was impaired and it was not possible to continue its line of discounts. Consequently it was without funds to continue business.

It is said in Newark, where the factory is situated and where a great deal of the stock is held, that the proceeding is friendly and that all that is desired is permission to continue the business under a receivership, with a view to cancelling all obligations and rehabilitating the business.

James E. Howell said yesterday that the company had not asked for any particular receiver, and left that matter entirely to the Vice-Chancellor without suggesting any name. He said that the matter seemed to be entirely in the hands of the creditors. He said further that the New York and Newark banks and other creditors had been notified of the application for a receiver and would be on

hand to-day to look out for their interests. The employees of the company will have the first lien on the company under the New Jersey laws. The pay roll amounts to \$10,000 weekly, and under the law the workmen hold the property for all wages due within sixty days of the application for the receiver. The employees number slightly less than a thousand, including factory hands and office men. Wednesday was pay day, and all of the envelopes were made out when Superintendent Davis was notified that the payment must not be made. The men are indignant about this action of the company, and many of them say that it was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as the money was supposed to be on hand to pay them, and that it would have to be paid sconer or later.

Superintenden' Davis said yesterday that the men need not be anxious about their money or about work in the near future, as there was no reason to fear that the company would collapse. He said that work was still going on, and that the company was turning out 200 machines a day, with little stock on hand and orders enough to insure brisk business for nearly a year. The works had not been so busy before in two years, and there was no likelihood of a shut down.

The liabilities of the Domestic Swing Machine Company are placed at about \$1,500,000 and of the Domestic Manufacturing Company at \$750,000. The nominal assets are estimated at about \$2,500. It was definitely learned yesterday that three national banks in New York hold approximately \$750,000 of the company's paper. The old management of the Third National Bank, through ex-President Booth and Cashier Hutchings, had very close relations with the company. The new management, especially since the advent of President A. B. Hephurn, took rigorous steps to protect itself. It acquired a blanket mortgage for \$150,000 on the company's factory and plant at Newark, and closed the account. The mortgage has since been reduced to \$120,000. and President Hepburn said yesterday that the bank was fully protected. It has not a dollar of the company's paper. employees number slightly less than a thousand, including factory hands and office

## the bank was fully protected. dollar of the company's paper. H. H. WARNER'S ASSETS.

The Assignce Says That They Will Not Amount to More Than \$50,000.

ROCHESTER, June 1.-Marconus H. Briggs, as representative of Job F. Hedges, H. II. Warner's assignee, this morning appeared before the county Judge, and presented the petition of Mr. Hedges for leave to file a bond for the faithful performance of his duties. In the petition Mr. Hedges says that the assignment was filed on May & and that so far as the assignee has been able to discover. Mr. Warner's assets consist of 5,000 shares of the Yankee Girl Silver Mine stock, of the par value of £1 each; 1.003 shares of the common stock of the H. H. Warner Company, limited, London: 55 shares of the preferred stock of said property; 8 shares of the preferred stock of said company, as evidenced by the certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York city: 401 Central Trust Company of New York city; 401
shares of the common stock of the said company, evidenced by the certificate of the Central Trust Company of New York city; 482
shares of the common stock of the H. Il. Warner Company, limited, London, all of the par value of £10 each; real estate situated in the counties of £10 each; real estate situated in the counties of £1. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Monroe in the State of New York, in the county of Brown in the State of Michigan, in the county of Brown in the State of South Dakotn, in the Territory of New Mexico, and in the States of Illinois and North Carolina; 5 bonds of the Rochester Ciub of Rochester Yacht Club, of the par value of £10 each; 25 bonds of the Rochester Ciub of Rochester, of the par value of £50 each; 24,200 shares of the Horseshoe Mining Company, 50 shares of Pages's Patent Brick Klin Company, 30 shares of Adirondack Pulp Company, steam yacht Siesta, in quarters at Alexandria Bay in the State of New York.

Mr. Hedges says he does not believe the value of the above will exceed \$35,000. He says further, that Mr. Warner has book accounts amounting to \$50,000 nominal value, but of the actual value of \$15,000 and that Mr. Warner's whole estate will not amount to over \$50,000, because all the assets are either mortgaged or the subject of litigation. shares of the common stock of the said com-

ARRANGING A SETTLEMENT.

J. M. Waterbury Transfers His Interest to the New York Paper Company.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, whose law ffice is at 320 Broadway, had recorded in Kings county yesterday transfers of property by Chauncey Marshall to William Marshall. and by James M. Waterbury and his wife. Kate A., to William Marshall. The consideration mentioned in the deed is merely nominal but the value of the property is several hundred thousand dollars. The value of the property will be determined by two arbitrators Mr. Wm. Marshall choosing one and Messrs. Chauncey Marshall and James M. Waterbury the other. If these two cannot agree, a third man will be chosen by them, and a majority

the other. If these two cannot agree, a third man will be chosen by them, and a majority decision will rule.

Mr. Adams said yesterday afternoon that the transfer means that William Marshail prefers to run the business of the New York Paper Company alone. Heretofore that firm comprised William Marshail, Chauncey Marshail, and James M. Waterbury. The last two named comprised the firm of L. Waterbury & Co., which was interested in the cordage business. William Marshail, by the transfers recorded yesterday, bought out the interests of his other partners in the New York Paper Company. They owed him a lot of money, and he took the property, agreeing to pay them the value of their interests in it after discharging all the obligations.

Some of the officers of the Cordage Company, including Mr. Waterbury, have opened negotiations with their individual creditors in the last few days looking to a settlement on the individual paper issued by them. Their proposition is 30 cents cash and 70 cents on notes running seven, eight, and ten months. Most of this individual paper is held by small banks in the interior and elsewhere. There is about \$500.000 of it.

WHISKEY TRUST'S TROUBLES.

Eastern Creditors Talk of Winding Up the

CHICAGO, June 1 .- Attorney Jacob Newman. who represents a number of stockholders and creditors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, says that a bill will be filed in the United States Courts for a receiver, and to wind up the affairs of the trust, unless the concern pays some attention to the demands made by several of their stockholders.

"My clients are in the East," said Mr. New-man to-day. "They are very much dissatisman to-day. "They are very much dissatisfied with the way things are being run at the present time, and unless their domands for a change of tactics are acceded to we shall take radical means to wind up the trust."

When asked what he knew of Mr. Newman's intentions President Greenhut said:
"Mr. Newman is probably representing Eastern stockholders. He has not served any notice on us or attempted to confer over the matter. Some of the stockholders were much exercised over the bond issue, but how the appointment of a receiver can help their stock interest I cannot understand. We have decided upon the bond issue, and are advertising the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of them."

Fast morning and evening trains to the Adirondacks via New York Central. Drawing room, sleeping and buffet cars through without change.—ade.

TAR ELMIRA BANK FAILURE.

Part of Mayor Robinson's Overdrafts Made Good by the Return of Securities. ELMIRA, June 1.-New developments in the allure of the Elmira National Bank and the subsequent assignment of Mayor D. C. Robinson came to light to-day, and they were of a nature to greatly please the bank depositors, who have been waiting so anxiously to know what they were to receive. When the bank falled Mayor Robinson owed it \$258,000, of which \$114,000 was in overdrafts. This was the condition of affairs when Bank Examiner Gatchell took charge of the concern. It is now rumored that Col. Robinson got a hint from the examiners that a certain portion of the overdraft must be made good to avoid trouble, and that the result was a trip to New York by the Colonel and the subsequent return from there of a batch of securities. The sum that was thus covered into the bank's treasury is placed at \$04,000, and it is understood that arrangements were made for the return of \$30,000 more in securities, which are expected here to-morrow morning. It is now thought that with the aid of this money the bank depositors will receive 100 cents on the dollar by assessing the stock for a small amount, and it

positors will receive 100 cents on the dollar by assessing the stock for a small amount, and it is believed that if the bank had had the money hefore its doors were closed the failure would never have occurred.

Receiver Davis took charge of the bank today, and the funds were all turned over to him. There is considerable cash on hand, and it was carried in bushel baskets to the Chemung Canal Bank, where he will deposit all funds. When asked concerning the rumor that Col. Robinson had turned \$64,000 into the bank, Receiver Davis said:

"I have not seen Col. Robinson vet, and have received no assets from him nor from any one. The examiner, I think, has received some assets which were out of the bank when it went into liquidation."

"You say, then, Mr. Davis, that you do not know anything about the \$64,000?"

"I didn't say that, did 12" replied Mr. Davis, who refused to give any further information.

Who advanced the 54,000 in securities is a question that is causing a good deal of discussion. Col. Robinson is supposed to be bank-rupt, baving made an assignment, and it is supposed that the money must have been advanced by New Jork parties in some way concerned in the big overdraft. Cashier Bush is authority for the statement that the overdraft occurred through a misunderstanding; that he had been advised that the Colonel had large sums to his credit at the Chase National Bank, and relied on the money being there when it was in reality said to have been used to meet other obligations. The examiner is still at work on certain other mysterious matters connected with the defunct bank, which may result in the balance of the overdraft being returned.

THE PLANKINTON BANK FAILS. Bragged Bown by a Concern Whose Paper

It Was Carrying. MILWAUREE, June 1.- The Plankinton Bank. which was involved in the T. F. Lappen failure. closed its doors this morning. The failure was a foregone conclusion the moment the fact was made public that it was involved to the extent of \$274,000 in Lappen's collapse. It was certain the bank must cease to do business or face the atternative of reorganizing and with new officers try to live down its bad reputation.

The fallure was not caused by a tight money market or by a run or any other cause which might make it affect legitimately the banking business. The failure was due solely to bad banking. The opinion that depositors will be paid in full by the bank is based on the honorable character of the men who are stockholders in the institution. It cannot be concealed that there is criticism of the directors of the bank, because they have failed to keep the President, Fred T. Day, in the lines of

the Tresident, Fred T. Day, in the lines of sound banking.

(Ine fact that causes universal regret is that the name of old John Plankinton should be connected with such a case. There is no alarm in financial circles in Milwaukee, and the fallure is simply an incident of the Lappen plunge. President Day is at his home ill. He retuses to make a statement, and all access to him is denied.

President Day is at his home ill. He refuses to make a statement, and all access to him is denied.

The fallure can be easily traced back to the run of May 13, when it was only by the sturdiest exertions of the bank officials and the support of other institutions here and in Chicago that it was awayed from disaster. When Lappen & Co. failed on May 12 it became known that a large amount of worthless paper of that house was held by the Plankinton. Rumors affecting the bank's solidity had been common on the street, and when the plain fact that the Plankinton had been carrying Lappen & Co. became known, and was now involved to the extent of many thousands of dollars, a scare among the depositors ensued. It was freely predicted on the morning of May 13 that the bank was going to smash, and when the doors were opened a great crowd rushed in to draw out their money. The panie lasted only for the day.

The Flankinton made an assignment this afternoon. William Plankinton is assignee, and Judge Johnson fixed the amount of his bond at \$1.500.000, which he immediately furnished, with Senator John Mitchell, David Ferguson, and Charles Ray as sureties. The question of reorganizing the bank had been practically settled in favor of that step.

The New York correspondent of the Plankinton Bank is the National Bank of the Republic, and Vice-President Pullen of that institution said yesterday that the Plankinton Bank had drawn out its balance several days ago. The drawn out its balance several days ago. accounts were therefore now square.

National Banks Have Failed Since Jan. 1. Washington, June 1.—A statement prepared by Comptroller Eckels ahows that since Jan. 1 up to June 1 twenty national banks, with capital of \$6.150,000, have failed, as against seven national banks, with a capital of \$625,-000, for the corresponding period of 1892. The banks and their capital that have failed this

Year are as follows;

Capital National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.
Bankers' and Merchants' National Bank,
Italias, Trx.
First National Bank, Little Bock, Ark,
Coumercial National Bank, Nashwile, Tann,
Alabama National Bank, Bohia, AlaFirst National Bank, Ponca, Neb.
Second National Bank, Ponca, Neb.
Second National Bank, Colingue, Tenn,
Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Capital National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Cepital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
First National Bank, Branswick, Ga.
Oziethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Oziethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Distributional Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Frank National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Frank National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Frank National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.
Disk
First National Bank, Inapa, Fia.
First National Bank, Tanna, Fia.
First National Bank, Brady, Tex.
Total capital. 250,000

Per Cent.

NASHVILLE, June 1.-The United States Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call on the stockholders of the Commercial National Bank of this city for \$500,000, or 100 per cent. on the capital stock. This is the limit allowed by law, and this fact is taken as an indication that the affairs of the bank, which suspended in March last, are in a pretty had condition. Under this call each stockholder will be required to pay the full face value of his holdings on or before June 13.

A Texas Bank Palle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 .- Comperolle Eckles was advised this afternoon of the fallure of the First National Bank of Brady, Tex. The bank was a small one, its capital being only \$50,000. Plank Examiner Gannon has been placed in charge.

Fallure of Col. Smead of Toledo. Tolepo, June 1.- The financial affairs of Isaac D. Smead, head of the Smead Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Company, are and Ventilating Apparatus Company, are a complete wreck. The creditors decided to-night to ask for a receiver for the concern to-merrow. There are branches of the house in various parts of the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia, and the liabilities will be very large. Col. Smeat has been generous to a fault, and has divided his money and attention with several other projects. This caused the failure.

Treasurer Lamb Arrested for Embezzlement SCRANTON, June 1 .- At the national session of the American Federation of Me recently held in Indianapolis, John J. Lamb of this city, the Treasurer, failed of an election and absconded, with all the funds in his possession, amounting to about \$5,000. Lamb returned to the city and was arrested here to returned to the city and was arrested here today. W. L. Dawley of Richmond, Va., Grand
Secretary of the order, and W. B. Wilson of
New York. Lamb's bondsmen, are in the city
to recover the stolen funds. The police made
an effort to hold Lamb until the arrival of extradition papers, but he had influential friends
at work, who took him before Judge Smith,
where he entered ball. A protest against his
extradition was to-day telegraphed to Gov.
Pattison, and the Governor telegraphed that
he wenld take no action until he heard Lamb's
defence.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAD

Special Sale Boys' Suits, \$4.85.

To close broken lines-former prices \$7.00 to \$9.00-sizes 6 to 15 years-all our own make, and have our usual guarantee to give satisfactory wear.

60-62 West 23d St.

FICTORIA CORDAGE ASSIGNS. It Was a Branch of the National Cordage

Company in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 1 .- The Victoria Cordage Company to-day made an assignment to W. H. Billings, general bookkeeper for the National Cordage Company. To-day's assaignment is a direct result of the recent crash. The National Company had discounted \$300,-000 of the Victoria's paper, and other obliga-tious will increase the liabilities to fully \$400,-

tious will increase the liabilities to fully \$400,000. Unless it can be arranged for the mills to continue, the assets will not realize \$50,000 at forced sale. All depends on the outcome of National Cordage.

The Victoria was organized in 1888, and was the outgrowth of the old firm of Loper & Lewis. The original incorporators were G. Weaver Loper, Edmund E. Miller, and Dwight Kinney, as owhers of the greater amount of stock, and Will F. Webb and Jacob Dimmiles, who went in as nominal holders. The capital stock was 75,000, and business was started on simile plans. A plant was built in Dayton. Ky., just across the river, and increased until it is now the largest in the country. They made money rapioly, and were dangerous rivals of the National Company. In the latter parti of 1891 they went into the National, giving a deed for the \$400,000 plant in Dayton and taking a lease for thirty years. Their agreement made it compulsory for the National to supply the raw material. When they purchased the raw material from the National they gave their paper in payment, it being due when the material had been turned into manufactured goods. They used their paper.

REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

So Says the Chamber of Commerce for Sixth Time-An Explanation Cut Off.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday this resolution, offered by Mr. J. Edward Simmons, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Chamber that the Sherman Silver law should be repealed by Congress at the earliest possible date. That it is apparent to all that under the operations of said law great injury is being done to the inancial and commercial interest of our whole country, and that confidence will not be restored until said law is repealed.

This is the sixth time the Chamber has re-corded its opposition to the Sherman law. Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., asked leave to tell the Chamber of a disagreement he had had with a member of the Chamber's com-mittee on the entertainment of the Duke of nittee on the entertainment of the D veragua. This, it was voted, would be

Various Local Business Troubles.

Ellis Goldberg, importer of millinery trimmings, beads, &c., at 11 and 13 West Houston street, made an assignment yesterday to Julius Freudenheim, without preference. M. Warley Platzek, his attorney, thinks the liabilities will not exceed \$50,000, while the nominal assets are \$100,000, the actual value being difficult to determine. The assets consist principally of a large stock of goods imported from Europe, which did not take on account of changes in fashion, and which proved unsalable. Under the most honeless conditions, he thought the stock ought to bring \$30,000. There are no creditors in this city, all being in France, Germany and England. In the rade, it was remarked that three persons by the name of Goldborg had failed in the past three weeks, and that the assignor Ellis Goldborg had the number 130 nh is former place of business, 113-115 Nassau street, and also on his present one. The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Big Bend Hydraulic Company, at 181 Broadway. The safe and office furniture brought about \$30, and the right, title and interest of the company in mining rights, dam. sluiceway, ditches, hydraulic apparatus, tools, privileges, and other property in this Stare and Dakota, brought only \$5. The company had a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and was located at Rapid City, Dak.

Adolph Hirsh, manufacturer of labels, at 213 Grand street, made an assignment yesterday to Maier Neuburrer.

Samuel von Wien, doing business as Von Wien & Hoguet, dealer in linen goods and liquors at 17 Clinton place and 1,057 Lexington avenue, made an assignment vesterday to Louis F. Murray. Years ago, it is said, von Wein kept a concert hall on the Bowery, next to the Windsor Theatre. About twelve years ago he went into the linen business, selling principally to Catholic institutions all over the country, the name of Hoguet, which he used in his firm style, attracting, it is said, the attention of the managers. It is said that a representative of the well-known Hoguet family notified the principal Catholic institutions that it had no relative connected with "S. Von Wien & Hoguet."

Several New York creditors of the Fischer & Burnett Lumber Company, at 168 Eleventh avenue, with branches at Memphis and Clinton. Tenn. and Renova. Miss., have begun suits against the company to protect their claims. I. T. Williams & Co., it is said, have a claim for about \$10,000, and the Gansevoort Bank \$700. A despatch fro from Europe, which did not take on account of changes in fashion, and which proved unsala ble. Under the most hopeless conditions, he

To Familiarize Medical Students With Contagious Diseases,

At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night Dr. John W. Brannan read a paper suggesting that the students of the various medical colleges of this city should have as a part of their curriculum clinical study of the contagious diseases that come uncer the care of the Board of Health. He proposed that the students visit the hospital where the patients are cared for, and that they attend lectures by the medical inspectors of the Health Department, the latter to be paid for their services by the colleges.

ment the latter to be paid for their services by the colleges.

Dr. Braper said that such a plan would be of incalculable benefit to the students and to the public, for not a single dector of the hundreds graduated last year could tell a case of measles or scarlet fever if called to see it immediately after leaving college.

Dr. George Shrady, the Snewly appointed Chief Hospital Physician, was strongly in favor of the plan. He said he thought the Board of Health would cooperate in putting it into practice. into practice.

8**88**000000 It is now beyond dispute that

Beecham's (Worth a Guinea) Pills

(Tasteless) Q are a specific in all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and kindred troubles. 9600000 = 0

BASSETT ACCUSES COOPER.

A SAMPLE OF THE STATE OF THINGS

The Appraiser's Stonographer Says the Appalser Threatened to Have Him Removed for Reinsing to Swen Palsely Before the Commission-Mr. Cooper Says Iran Le. After a three days' inquisition the Falechild Commission, at its se sion in the Barge Office. obtained yesterday metty elenr evidence of the friction among the employees which has characterized the latter part of Appraiser Cooper's administration. The Tingle combine of Treasury agents were out in full force, and signalled to each other their approval of the developments. Mr. Magone, Mr. Donn, and

Mr. MacFarlane eli at a ion, table, and just in front is the witness chair. Echind the Com-missioners sat Mr. Tingle, Mr. Ticheno, Mr. Spaulding and General Appraiser liam. The Commission was not satisfied with the testimony on Wednesday as to how Secretary Foster's letters about the Wiswell case got into the newspapers. Appraiser Cooper and Assistant Appraiser Corlect desied that they had had anything to do with letting them out. The Commission thereum summoned Ste-phen W. Basselt, Appraiser Cooper's stenographer. Eassett has been in the Appraisor's Stores nearly twenty-five years. In recent years he has held confidential places," He has Leen close to Asvi-tunt Appraisor Stevens. Bassett said that he was giad to appear and

testify. He read an affidavit, in which he declared that Appraiser Conter had tried to get clared that Api raiser Cooler had tried to get him to make an affidavit that he was entirely ignorant of how the letters got out. The facts were, Bassett said, that Apiralser Cooper and Assistant Appraisers stevens and Corbett were responsible for the publication of the letters. Hassett, continuing, said:

"I fold Mr. Cooper that it ould not say that I did not know how the letters got out; that I could not commit periory. He replied that there would be no harm in my saying that I did not know how the letters became public, and that it would clear the office of the imputation of making public Custom House sucrets. I said that it did nay those of the kind it would be periory. Once or twice after that he came to me and said that upless I did as tation of making public Custom House ascrets. I said that it I did anything of the kind it would be perjury. Once or twice after that the came to me and said that unless I did as he wished suspicion would attach to him. He tried to get me to perjure myself, but I still refused. On another occasion I told Appraiser Cooper that Corbett had given the case away, and the Appraiser replied: That's none of your damn business. Let Corbett take care of himself. Without your testimony the Investigation will be knowed to hell."

Bassett went on to say that after that Cooper, Stevens, and Corbett him a smooth the matter over and get the lotters back. Bassett says that he refused, but that Corbett managed to get them. On May 4, Bassett says, the Abbraiser again tried to get him to perjure himself in the matter, but he refused, where upon Cooper said he would recommend him for removal. Bassett says that he didn't care.
Bassett in his voluminous affidavit says that Abbraiser Cooper told him, Instead, Bassett wrote to Washington explaining why he would not swear he did not know how the letters got out.

Later in the day Appraiser Cooper told the

wrote to Washington explaining why he would not swear he did not know how the letters got out.

Later in the day Appraisor Cooper told the newspaper reporters that Hassett's statement was untrue in every essential particular.

The Commission then heard testimony from Mr. Tichenor. Mr. Tingle, Assistant Secretary Spaulding, and General Appraisor Ham. Their testimony referred to the disagreements between Mr. Cooper, Mr. Corbett, and Mr. Wiswell over the invoices of Japanese silks of J. R. Simon & Co. It was observed by all in the room that while Mr. Tichenor was on the stand Mr. Tingle and Mr. Spaulding signalled to him, and that signals passed also when Mr. Tingle and Mr. Spaulding were on the stand.

Another point was very marked, and that was that to the questions of Commissioner MacFarlane, Mr. Tingle, Mr. Spaulding, and Mr. Tichenor made ex parte statements. There was no cross-examining, and Commissioner MacFarlane's method of asking questions was not of a penetrating character. They were after this sort:

"Mr. Tingle, there is no truth in that statement, is there?"

"Mr. Tichenor, this allegation is not so, is it?"

"Mr. Spaulding, this statement is not cor-

Mr. Spaulding, this statement is not correct, is it?"
The only int setting point of Mr. Tingle's testimony was his admission that he had asked Secretary Carlisle to make the investigation. asked secretary carries to make a session it gation.

Toward the close of yesterday's session it was evident that the Commission have figures to disprove J. R. Simon & Co.'s claim that they were compelled to pay \$20,000 in additional duties and penalties through the action of Appraiser Copier and Assistant Appraiser Corbett in advancing their invoices. The Commission helieve that they have a table of the firm's invoices which will show that they

the firm's invoices which will show that they did not pay over \$5,000 in additional duties and penalties. HE WAS A SOLDIER ONCE,

But the Birdeage Maker is Now Fighting

His Most Losing Battle. Tinsmith Xavier Gastiger of Woodhaven has five days left in which to raile \$104 to prevent the birdcage he spent two years in building for the World's Fair from being sold by the Sheriff to satisfy a debt. The sale was to have taken place Wednesday afternoon, but Sheriff Norton considerately gave him another week's grace.
This together with the news that sympa-thizing friends are coming to his rescue, filled Gastiger with hope yesterday, and there was an air of cheerfulness about his humble home such as has not been known for many

home such as has not been known for many days.
Gastiger was a soldier once, and he spent five years with the Fourth Regiment Zouaves in Algeria, fighting for France. Previous to that, when but 17 years old, he was one of a regiment of volunteers sent from France to Rome to aid Pope Pius IX. in 1808. He spent two years there before being ordered to Africa. In addition to the \$16.50 previously received to redeem Gastiger's care. The Sun received to redeem Gastiger's care. The Sun received vestorday \$2 from F. C. Henderson of Orange and \$5 from Mrs. Thomas A. Biddle of Philadelphia. Total, \$23.50.

THE GUETERBOCK INQUIRY

Adjourned Because the District Attorney's Office was Not Represented in Court.

The inquiry into the death of Bernard Gue. terbook, city editor of the Staals Zeitung, who died from a pistol shot wound inflicted at his home, 175 East Seventy ninth street, was ad journed yesterday in the Harlem Police Court journed yesterday in the Harlem Folice Court to Friday morning. Mrs. Guererbock, her servant Anna Rober and Eroker C. Otto Baese, who are still under \$5,000 ball each, were in court. The prisoners were represented by Lawyers Burlinger and Muzzinger.

Lawyer Burlinger said that although the case had been carefully considered by the Coroner, who had exonerated his clients, he coroner and the court yesterday, and the prisoners were under the court yesterday, and the prisoners were anxious to give opportunity for the fullest inquiry. The case was therefore adjourned.

Opening of the Presbyterian Rest for Con

The Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, an adjunct to the Presbyterian Hospital. was opened at White Plains yesterday by Dr. Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, Many well-known New York women interested in Presbyterian Church work were in attendance. The "Rest" is on the site of the military school formerly conducted by O. R. Willis. It contains forty teds for the accommodation of Protestant poor who are convalescing from illness or are otherwise not properly subject to heavilal treatment.

illness or are otherwise not properly subject to hospital treatment.

The limit of the sojourn at the "Rest" is two wsees, unless an extension is given by the Board of Managers, which is composed of New York women. Miss Kennedy of 41 Fifth syenue is First Directress, Miss Paris of 2 East Sixteenth street second directress, Mrs. John P. Duncan of I East Sixty-jourth street, Teasurer, and Mrs. H. Duffield of U East Twelfth street, Secretary.

Eagine Company 58. The new fire engine house in 115th street,

near Lenox avenue, was opened resterday. Several improvements have been introduced in its equipment. Steel sliding poles have been substituted for the customary brass ones, been substituted for the costomary brass ones, the alarm gong is of uputual size and loudness of tone, and in the hose cart the hose is stored in folds instead of being wound upon a reel. The new engine, which weighs \$1500 pounds, will be drawn by three horses.

The engine house cost \$21,100 and is considered the most convenient and complete in the city. The new company will be known as No. 58, and is commanded by Foreman Coleman J. Burke, formerly of Engine Company 31.

A Drusken Cripple Flourishes a Pistol. Charles Johnson of 22 Van Brunt street. Brookirn, a one-legged night watchman for Van Housen Bros. of Grand street, was drunk on Wednesday night, and while on his way to work diew his revolver and began flourishing it at South and Wall streets. A policeman ar-rested him before the weapon was discharged. In the Tombs Polico Court yesterday John-son was held in \$100 bail for trial.



We are now ready to show the most attractive line of

# **Bedroom Suits** ever offered, from \$14.50 upward.

White Enamelled Beds at \$7.75

in solid oak and other woods.

White Enamelled Beds, heavy brass trimmings, \$16.00. Excellent value.

CREDIT TERMS TO SUIT YOU. J. H. LITTLE & CO.

The Popular Housefurnishers, 3 AND 5 WEST 14TH ST.

MATHEMATICS AND "PANTS,"

And the Delirious Trouble They Caused Witkeshi and Vohan.

Isaac M. Witkoski, who keeps a little tailor shop with a very showy show window at 204 Bowery, has a taste for mathematics, and he has introduced them in his dealings with cushas introduced them in his scalings with cus-tomers. They come in first in the preliminary deposit that Mr. Witkoski demands of all who trade with him. and they play an important part in the samples that he gives when a customer orders "pants." Mr. Witkoski cuts the samples in the form of a triangle, An 18year-old Italian, one Josef Vohan of 41 Oliver street, spent Wednesday night in the dungeon of the Mulberry street station house because Tailor Witkoski accused him of trying to return a square sample instead of a triangle. with intent to swindle the tailor out of \$1.50

About a fortnight ago Vohan ordered a pair

of \$4 "pants" of Mr. Witkoski, and got the customary triangular sample of the goods when he paid his \$1.50 deposit. The triangle sample served as a receipt. The were finished in three days, but the Italian didn't come for them for a week. Then he said he had forgotten his triangle of cloth. Mr. Witkoski looked grieved, but he said he

said he had forgotten his triangle of cloth. Mr. Witkoski looked grieved, but he said he couldn't let the "pants" go until he got the triangular sample. Next day another Italian turned up with the missing triangle, paid \$4 down, and took the "pants" away.

On the following day Josef Vohan walked in, and presenting an oblong bit of cloth which matched the goods he had selected, demanded the \$1.50 deposit. Mr. Witkoski frowned, and ordered his salesmen to put Vohan out. The salesmen did as they were told. Vohan went to Justice Martin at the Tombs, and complained that Mr. Witkoski had humiliated him, and had misappropriated his \$1.50 deposit. He got a summons for Witkoski. The tailor came to court, and Justice Martin told him that he would have to make another pair of trousers for Vohan. The new trousers were to be ready for delivery on Wednesday night.

Meantime Mr. Witkoski had gone to Capt. Creeden and intimated that Vohan was In reality trying to swindle him out of \$1.50. The Captain sent Detectives Sloane and Carey to Mr. Witkoski's shop, who took Mr. Vohan to the station when he called for the new trousers. Justice Martin was surprised when the Hawkshaw brought Vohan before him. Mr. Witkoski's shop, who took Mr. Vohan to the station when he called for the new trousers. He declared that the prisoner knew that the square sample was not good for the \$1.50 deposit, and said that he didn't propose to pay a deposit' back twee over. The man who presented the triangular sample got the deposit. The Justice Martin informed Mr. Witkoski that the Court coulda's see that he had lost a penny by the transsition anyhow. He discharged Mr. Vohan. Mr. Vohan on his part, said that he would sue Mr. Witkoski for damages.

"There is nothing at all in this case for the newspapers." Mr. Witkoski's salesman said yesterday afternoon in an impatent tone. "It is a little case, a trille. It don't amount to anything."

CAN THE CITY PAY HALF

Of the Cost of the Harlem Railrond's Viaduct from 106th Street to the Hard The constitutionality of the ast which vides for the building of a new steel viaduct for the New York and Harlem Railroad from 106th street to the Harlem River was questioned by President Barker of the Tax Department at a meeting of the Board of Estimate

ment at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The law provides that the city shall bear half the expense of the work, and Comptroller Myers presented a claim for \$12,500 and recommended that it be paid.

"I am not sure that we have a right to pay that claim," said Mr. Barker. "Let us have the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in the matter." Mayor Gircy directed that disposition of the matter.

matter." Mayor Gilroy directed that disposi-tion of the matter.

The suggestion that the law is unconstitu-tional is made because of the prohibition in section 11 of article 8 of the State Constitution against any county, city, town, or ylliage lend-ing its unoney or credit to or in aid of any cor-poration.

ALDERMAN MCKEE'S TRIAL

Postponed Until Monday, Owing to the Con-tinued Illness of "Side" Justice Kelly. The trial of Alderman McKee of Brooklyn for alleged participation in the Columbus celebration grab was not resumed yesterday. owing to the continued illness of Justice Kelly of Flatbush, one of the "side" Justices. The trial having begun with Judge Kelly on the trial having begun with Judge Kelly on the bench, the trial cannot proceed without him, Judge Moore explained this vesterday morning when he dismissed the jury until next Monday.

Should Judge Kelly not recover, it is possible that the trial of Alderman helice may go over until after the symmer vacation. The news from Flathush last night, inserver, indicated that Judge Kelly was on the orend, and that he would probably be note to resume his seat on the bench on Monday.

Five of the Webers Have Favns. Bulo? Weber, a Dutch farmer, sold all his possessions in Holland and came here on the steamship Maasdam on Wednesday with his wife and five boys, aged respectively 17, 19, 21, 22, and 25 years. They intended to go to Orand Randes, Mich., where Weber had purchased a farm. All their children have favus, but in auon a mild form that they do mot, apparently, suffer from it. Favus is classed up the Ellis Island physicians as a contagious disease, so the Weber boys were debarred. The father and mother will return to Helland with the boys, will have them cured, and will return.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Bumphreys' Specifies are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for ever thirty years by the people with ntire success. Every single specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging, or reducing the Remedies of the World.

Remedies of the World.

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1 - Fevers, Congestions, Informmations.

2 - Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Coile.

3 - Tecthing, Coile, Cryng, Wateriness.

4 - Diarrines, of Children or Admis.

7 - Coughs, Coids, Bronchines.

8 - Neuralight, Toothachs, Faceache.

9 - Henduches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.

10 - Byspepsia, Minduanes, Consipation.

11 - Suppressed or Paidial Periods.

12 - Whites, Too Profuss Feriods.

14 - Sait Rheum, Frysheise, Fruptions.

15 - Kheumatism, Boumanic Pains.

16 - Malurin, Sing, Fever and Args.

16 - Malurin, Sing, Fever and Args.

17 - Kidney Brickers, Coid in the head.

27 - Kidney Brickers, Coid in the head.

28 - Veryons Deability.

29 - Kidney Brickers, Weiting Red.

34 - Sore Thront, Quinsy.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."-Trial Size, 25c, Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price

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